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Every Thursday Morning, C. L. POORMAN.

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## Belmont Chronicle.

Established in 1813.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, JULY 19, 1866.

New Series-Vol. 6, No. 25.

Views of a Virginia Unionist.

A Powerful Speech by John Minor Botts.

Scathing Exposure of Southern Treason--The Government and the Rebels--The New Party Repudia-

audience of Union men at Baltimore, on the 4th of July, which is reported at length in the American. He said he should not have accepted the invitation of the Mayor and Common Council to speak, if his hearers were either wholly or in part Copperheads, for the day belonged to Union men exclusively. He wished that peace and unity prevailed, and that there was no more North and no more South, but the feelings of the the State along with them. [Applause. Southern people were now more intensely There was no legitimate power to do so, and hostile to the Government than at any nothing short of physical force would have period during the war. They did not contemplate another rebellion, because they had no arms to take up. But the spirit to rebel was good, and if they had once the power, they would not let a Union man reside in the Southern States, particularly in Virginia. This was not the case with all the people, but the men in power-the editors and politicians, who controlled public opinion, were the persons referred to. Mr. Botts then denounced the heresy that the citizen's first duty is to his State, and advocated the doctrine that the Union is a nation and not a mere confederation. He continued as follows:

DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE REBELLION. Among the first questions that arise is, what we should have done and what ought to have been done after this rebellion was at an end? In my opinion the first duty of the President of the United States was to have had every prominent leading rebel in the South instantaneously arrested. [Im-mense applause.] If I had been in the exercise of that power (I can only say what I would have done) I would have had every prominent and leading rebel in every State arrested. [Great applause.] And I would have had them tried by court martial. [Ap-plause.] And I would have had them conplause. And I would have had them convicted of treason [enthusiastic applause], and condemned to death under the Constitution and laws of the country. [Tremendous applause.] And if Mr. Johnson had done this, and had then chosen to pardon all, I should not have complained. If he had chosen to banish all, I should not have gone into mourning. [Laughter and application of the contraction of th gone into mourning. [Laughter and applause.] It he had chosen to pardon all I should have been content. I have no per-

sonal feeling of animosity toward these peo-ple. They are my fellow countrymen. -They are my old political and person I as-sociates. But I would have an example they could not carry the States with them. sociates. But I would have an example made that would be a lesson for future generations—[applause]—for the perpetuity and safety of this great Republic in the future. I might have mourned and I might have wept over the execution of many of them as my former friends and of many of them as my former friends and of many of them as my former friends and made themselves, with all the formalities of a Government of a Government for four years, with all the formalities of a Government was to march hurriedly upon Washington, bloody thugs—dewn through Battmore into bloody thugs—dewn through Battmore into brought og the headed, stiff-necked people that would not obey my constitution and my law that be led on by Ben McCullough and the Southern portion by Henry A. Wise—part of the scheme of the 16th of April. He emancipation proclamation, it was your named. And by doing this, I now say that whenever they took themselves cutizens of the Conbey my constitution and my law that be led on by Ben McCullough and the Southern portion by Henry A. Wise—part of the scheme of the 16th of April. He emancipation proclamation, it was your named. The perpetuity and safety of this great Republic in the future. I might have mourned and the made themselves cutizens of the Conbey my constitution and my law that be led on by Ben McCullough and the Southern portion by Henry A. Wise—part of the scheme of the 16th of April. He emancipation proclamation, it was your named. of many of them as my former friends and associates, still I could not have helped ex-claiming: "You have brought your fate upon youselves, and you deserve it." [Applause. I have not been one of these to permit my personal relations to be marred by my political feelings, and I have no feeling of personal animosity against one of them. But I say that the Constitution should have been vindicated, and treason should have been made odious. [Great applause.] I would have taken such a course, and would have had Mr. Johnson take such

ERORS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON. But, instead of that, Mr. Johnson, as honestly believe, whatever may be his position and feelings now, from a feeling of he nevolence and kindness of heart, and confiding too much in the sincerity and integrity of his old political associates. in whom never had any confidence [great applause], commenced a system of indiscriminate par doning. When he first started I went with him, and perhaps I spent more time, more labor and more money in procuring the pardon of rebels than any other man of the United States, who never received a dime in return. I expected him to have carried out that portion of his policy which declares that n is a crime that must be made odious, and that the governments of the States were to be placed in the hands of Union men.— But no sooner had these pardons been attained than these gentlemen, who were suppliants for favor, crawling to the foot stoo of power, asking pardon for what they had done, taking the oath of amnesty and of al-legiance to the Government of the United States, instantly became more bold, more insolent and more defiant than they had ever been before. And when I found that, and found that no steps were to be taken in order to make treason odious, and that no steps were to be taken to put the States into the hands of loyal men, and to crush disloy-alty out of the country, I ceased to give any further support to the policy of Mr. Johnson. [Great applause.] And yet, gentlemen, 1 am this day as good a Johnson man as lives in the United States. We are all Johnson in the United States. We are all Jehnson men, to a certain extent. The only difference between us is this—that one party of the country goes for what he says, and the other party goes for what he does. [Applause and laughter.] It is simply like the Englishman's grog, "'alf-and-'alf." Now, if there is any portion of that disloyal element in this assemblage that professes to be a better Jehnson man than I am, I would ask him in what particular? Does he go for Johnson's whole policy, for making treason odious, for pronouncing it a crime, and fer Johnson's whole pelicy, for making treason edious, for pronouncing it a crime, and putting the States in the handa of the loyal men of the country? Or does he go solely and exclusively for that portion of his policy which allows the rebels to run the machine all the time? Now, I could tell Mr. Johnson, I could whisper in his ear a secret, by which, if he could get all this disloyal element, the rebel element and the Copperhead element, to sign a pledge to stand by him, he could get the whole country on his side. He has but to whip about a little and carry out what he says. We would be with him and then let the others stick to him, and we would all go for him. But as soon as he did that the others would all leave him. They wen't stick. I am sot speaking about the next Presidential election now.—I won't promise anything about that.—

[Laughter.] There is time enough in the future to discuss that. One of the most remarkable things is that the people are so long in finding out what are their true in-terests and who have been their real oppres-

CHARACTER OF THE REBELLION

From the commencement of this rebellion I pronounced it the rich man's war and the poor man's fight. [Applause and laughter.] Puppies that are born blind come to their sight in nine days, and yet grown up, bearded old men can't come to their sight in six years [laughter and applause] to see who were their real oppressors, who it is that is responsible for the destruction that has taken place in the last five years. I think the out of the Union, and they could not get out of the Union unless secession was lawful and constitutional. Men may carry them-selves out of the Union, but they can't carry carried them out of this Union. The same physical force that could have carried me out of the Union might and would have carried me out of the world. [Applause. ] The States, therefore, have always been in the Union, and could only get out by a recognition of the rights of secessionists. If secession was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, it was null and void from the beginning. And those loyal men who resided in the States had their claims to the protection of the Constitution and the Goverament of the United States.

> CONGRESS. I think, therefore, when the South sent loyal representatives, that could comply with the previsions of the Constitution and the laws of the country, and take the eaths pre-scribed by the laws, that Congresso ought th have admitted them to their scats. Because not to do so is not only not to encourage the Union and loyal men of the South, but to disceurage loyalty. It drew no distinction between the loyal man, who had made all the sacrifices that every loyal man in the country was obliged to make, and the rebel. It placed each upon a common platform. An infinite injury has been done to the loyal cause of the South by loyal men not being received and properly encouraged.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION. The speaker here referred to his personal experience during the war, and stated as a reason for his not taking the oath of allegiance to the United States Government that he was not born a natural fool; that if he had done so, situated as he was, he wouldhave been seized and confined in a Southern prison; that the United States troops did not remain to protect him, or if they had he would have taken the oath, as he could have done so at each meal of the day. RELATION OF REBELS TO THE GOVERNMENT

As this country recognizes the right of

expatilation, there was no power to keep any body of men from going out of this plans, with all the formalities of a Governmont, and all the powers of a Government, take possession of it, and seize upon the and more power than was ever exercised person of Mr. Lincoln. It is not known over the citizensof this country; when they made themselves citizens of a Government bostile to and at war with the United States, they made themselves aliens to the United States. [Great applause.] And they are entitled to no privileges [applause] except what the law-making power chooses to conferup-on them. My own opinion is that the only legitimate mode by which they can be rea course as would have deterred any future cognized as citizens is by a law of naturali-generation from attempting the same thing again. Applause. And in conferring the privilege of citizenship by a law of naturalization you may attach to it what conditions and consequences you think pro-per. [Applause.] In this view I am sus-tained by Mr. Johnson, who said, on his acceptance of the nomination for the Vice Presidency: "I say that the traiter has ceased to be a citizen, and, in joining the rebellion, has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England or Germany to dwell among us, and to add to the wealth of the country, before you can be a citizen you must stay here five years. If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntar-ily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor, whe, although born and reared among us, has raised a parricidal hand against the Government which always protected him? My judgement is that he should be subjected to a semount of public property stolen by the vere ordeal before he is restored to citizen-

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PARDONS WORTHLESS And now, in regard to the pardons that have been granted by Mr. Johnson, I do not believe they are worth one copper. I not believe they are worth one copper. I have been carrying on a vigorous war against these people at home, through the newspapers and by letters, in which I have cited as authorities Chief Justice Marshall and Chief Justice Taney, to show that there is no power to pardon before conviction. And inasmuch as by law every man in this country, it recognitions are considered as increase. proved guilty, the power to pardon and relieve commences after conviction, and not before. In looking over the proceedings of the Convention, I found that when that subject was up before the Convention, Mr. Martin moved to insert the words "after conviction" after the words "reprieves and pardons," so as to make it read, "and he (the President) shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction for their country. [Applause.] They had no pretext.

THE DOCTRINE OF SECESSION. (the President) shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction for effenses against the United States."

Mr. Wilson objected on the ground "that pardon before conviction might be necessary

in order to obtain the testimony of accomplices. He stated the case of forgerie which this might particularly happen. The subject was revived at a future day. Mr. Edmund Randolph, in enumerating his

objections to the Constitution, specifies as one the power of the President to pardon of treason, which was agreed to nem con.

Finally, on the proposition, "be shall state sovereignty a MYTH. I won't promise anything about that .- treason:"

these cases was too great a task. The President may himself be guilty. The traitors ted. State sovereignty! Is my opinion may be his own instruments.

in cases of parden.
Mr. Madison admitted the force of objections to the Legislature; but the pardon of treason was so peculiarly improper for the President that he would acquiesce in the transfer of it to the Legislature rather than eave it altogether in the hands of the Presi-

Mr. Randolph could not admit the Senate Mr. Randolph could not admit the Senate isto a share of the power. The great danger to liberty lay in a combination between the President and that body.

Mr. Mason—The Senate has already too much power. There can be no danger of too much liberty in legislative pardons, as the Senate must concur; and the President.

moreover, can require two-thirds of both It is extremely doubtful, however, if any man in the Convention could have been found in favor of giving the power to pardon

for treason before conviction. THE REBELLION INEXCUSABLE.

Mr. Botts then reviewed the history of the Democracy had control of affairs during nearly all that time, and that the South the rebellion the Southern leaders were plotting the disruption of the Union. The first part of the programme was to unite the people of the South on the slavery question .-The election of Mr. Lincoln precipitated action, and in some measure modified the plan.

During the session of the Virginia Con-

vention there was an outside Convention called by a secret circular, signed by Wise and seventeen others, who was one of those gentlemen that were for fighting in the Union, and not out of the Union; but who. I believe, took very good care to do very little fighting in any case. The Convention was to meet in Richmond on the 16th of April. They came there with the determination to demand of the legitimate Government the passage of the ordinance of secession, and upon their refusal to do it, at the head of an infuriated mob. they were to drive the legitimate Convention out of doors, and to assume their places. Gen. James Wilson, now of California, and formerly a was to march hurriedly upon Washington, person of Mr. Lincoln. It is not known whether he was to be incarcerated or assassinated at that time, but I would not have taken his chance for assassination. I company the company of the Union and the existence of slavery.

And, for one, whenever that question did municated these facts to Mr. Lincoln, and told him. 'Sir, if you do not put this city in a state of defense your scalp will be hangless than three weeks." He referred me with instructions to Gen. Scott, and the General went to work and put the capital in

a state of defense. PRETEXTS FOR THE RESELLION. Now, what are the pretexts afforded by these Southern leaders for going into this rebellion? It was because Mr. Lincoln called for 75.000° troops to protect himself and the capitol of the United States, and the archives of the Government. For no man can suppose Mr. Lincoln so great a fool as to imagine that he expected to crush out the rebellion with 75.000 men. What was the state and condition of this country when pass the ordinance of secession, when the people elected that body for the sole purpose of keeping the State in the Union instead of carrying it out?

amount of public property stolen by the rebels, and continued :

That was the condition of this country when Mr. Lincoln called for those troops. And what an arrant knave and despicable and contemptible traiter Mr. Lincoln would have been if he had not called for 75.000 men!— He should have called for 500,000 and crushed this rebellion at once. [Applause.] Now, why did not these Southern papers in Maryland, Virginia, and elsewhere, take fire at the conduct of this Mr. Davis.—Mr. Davis, with his 100,000 men authorized to be called; with all their government property seiztry is recognized as innocent until he is ed upon and stelen from the Government of proved guilty, the power to pardon and rethe United States; with the army that we the United States; with the army that we

Mr. Davis and Gen. Lee, and other distin-

fieldy deny that there ever was such a doc-trine taught in Virginia or such a school. There was no such school taught there by

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, supported the motion.

Mr. Governeur Morris had rather there should be no pardon for treason than devolves in the power of the Legislature.

Mr. Rufus King suggested the expedient of requiring the concurrence of the Senate sovereign powers. The power to make war is a sovereign power. Had any State in this Union, unless it was Texas for the brief time she claimed her independence, ever the power to declared war?

To make pence is a sovereign power.— Could any of them ever make peace in time

MENT.

Well, I boldly proclaim that this is a consolidated Government. [Immense applause.] It is a consolidated Union for all national purposes [applause], and for the the country from 1801 to 1861, showing that the Democracy had control of affairs during nearly all that time, and that the South tended to be a consolidated Union, and it is gained all that they demanded. In spite of a consolidation for all national and foreign this, for thirty years before the outbreak of purposes, and there is no State, and no set of States, that can interfere with it. True, the people may alter, amend, or abolish their form of government at their pleasure. The sovereignty was originally in them, but as there could be no divided sovereignty, it was all transferred to the Government of the United States, and there it will remain tion, and in some measure modified the plan.

The speaker then explained the manner in which Virginia was hurried out of the Union as follows:

During the session of the Virginia Con-

I deny that any State right has been swept away. Ridiculous State assumptions have been swept away, and I thank God for it, but no right that existed before the war but which exists now. Certain rights, such as representation, have been abandoned voluntarily and treacherously abandened, and have thus been taken from the people. But whenever they shall make themselves fit to be represented, and shall cease to prefer Russian despotism to American freedom, they will be admitted to the same representation again, and they have no business to be represented before.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. Some pretend to say that they went into member of the House of Representatives from the State of New Hampshire—as respectable a gentleman as any in the country spectable a gentleman as any in the country—came to me to let me know the facts that had reached him from a confidential source, that there was a great political organization gotten up that extended from New York—consisting of all the rowdies, pluguglies and bloody thugs—dewn through Baltimore into Virginia and Norfolk. Richmond and Petersburg, the Northern portion of which was to be led on by Ben McCullough and the Southern portion by Henry A. Wise—part to Abraham Lincoln, if he were now alive. is Josephus who relates that after the world hard headed, stiff-necked, rebellious people [applause] that brought on the emancipa-

arise, I said then, and say now, as a Southern man and a slaveholder, I was prepared in a state of defense your scalp will be hang-ing up in the Montgomery Government in less than three weeks." He referred me applanse. If this Union had never conferred but the one tenth or the one hundredth part that I and my children and my fore-fathers have derived from it—that of securing my liberty against the world-I would not have forsaken it for all the slaves that ever existed on earth. [Enthusiastic ap-

> WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE FREEDMEN?

And the question now arises-one of the most interesting connected with the present politics of the day—what is to be done with the emancipated negroes? There are some people who believe that they are to be inthese troops were called for that so alarmed the people of the South, and incensed the people of Maryland in part, and which induced the Virginia Convention at once, without a moment's further deliberation, to country becomes so obnoxious I can't live in it, I will find a home elsewhere. But put in the constitutional amendment that when they vote a Union ticket they will be permitted to do so, but when they offer a rebel ticket it will be refused. [A voice—"We don't want negroes to vote; we want them in favor of it to be put out of Congress."]
Speaker—You had better go there, my friend, and attend to that yourself; I can't do it. The Southern people will make the freedmen believe that, as they of the South caused the war, which brought on their freedom, they are their friends and ought to have their votes. They will tell them that the Yankees will put them into slavery again. Yes, they will eat with the negro, drink with the negro, and sleep with the negro, and take them to the polls next day and vote them. [Laughter.] You may give the negroes the right of suffrage, my friends; I will not resist it. But you must not ask me to advocate it; I will not take the responsibility.

THE NEW PARTY. In the present condition of things there is to be a great effort made to get up a new party, and a Convention is called to meet in Philadelphia some time next month, I believe. It is an embarrassing question for me to know, not as Mr. Webster said, where Mr. Davis and Gen. Lee, and other distinguished men in the rebellion, take the ground that the doctrines of secession are taught in the political schools of Virginia and the South, and that they were brought up in that school. I am an older man than Mr. Davis or Gen. Lee [a voice—"and a better one"—immense applause], and I am more familiar with the history of Virginia than either of them, and I absolutely and unqualities of them, and I absolutely and unqualities and the conservatism is a little too fast, and recommended the enacting ment of a law punishing robels, and that they were brought up in that school. I am an older man than Mr. Davis or Gen. Lee [a voice—"and a better one"—immense applause], and I am more familiar with the history of Virginia than either of them, and I absolutely and unqualities and the conservatism is a little too fast, and recommended the enacting ment of a law punishing robels, and that it is not an embarrassing question. That was the President were pulling different ways, that nothing was being accomplished for the Southern Union men. He thought Congress was too exclusively occupied with the blacks. He believed there was no possibility of the passage of the constitutional amendment, and recommended the enacting ment of a law punishing robels, and the president were pulling different ways, that nothing was being accomplished for the Southern Union men. He thought Congress was too exclusively occupied with the blacks. He believed there was no possibility of the passage of the constitutional amendment, and recommended the resident ways, that nothing was being accomplished for the Southern Union men. He thought Congress was too exclusively occupied with the blacks. He believed there was no possibility of the passage of the constitutional amendment, and recommended the enaction of the congress and the president ways, a slip of the tougue. I shall have no embarrassing question. That was a slip of the tougue. I shall have no embarrassing question. The provident ways, that nothing was being am I to go, but how am I to vote? calism is sometimes a little too fast, and sometimes conservatism is a little too slow. amendment, and recommended the enact-But you have a medium between the two the President vetoed it, it should be passed that will regulate it. TWO PARTIES-THE UNION AND THE REBEL.

have the power to grant reprieves and pardone for offenses against the United States,"

Mr. Randolph moved to except "cases of treason:"

The prerogative of pardon in state south to the less true, upon a subject that the country there is more radicalism, and a more obnox-

ious radicalism, than I find in the great Union party. Of all radicalism that which is most obnoxious to me is the radicalism of Democracy. [Applause.] And I will vote with any party, I don't care who or what it is, to beat it down and to keep it down.—
[Great applause.] Much as I suffered, and much as we all suffered in this war, I would. party restored, and to see the great war carried on by the United States, the hundreds of thousands of lives that have been lost, and the millions of money that has been ex-

Could any of them ever make peace in time of war without the co-operation of the whole? To contract alliances in a sovereign power. Could one of them ever contract an alliance with another power, either in a state of colonial bendage, under the articles of confederation, or under the Constitution of the United States? To coin money, to establish postoffices and post roads, to emit bills is postoffices and post roads, to emit bills of credit, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, to raise armies and support navies—could any of these powers be exercised by the State of Maryland or Virginia?

There can be but two parties in this vivi to the vivi There can be but two parties in the vivi There can be but two parties in the vivi There can be but two parties in this vivi to the vivi to the vivi to the vivi to vivi the vi no; not at all; not at all." What do you mean to do? Out of what element do

you propose to raise this party?" "Why, the old-fashioned Jackson Democracy."— "The old-fashioned Jackson Democracy? Why I have heard that much backneyed phrase of playing the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out, but if ever it was aprly applied it is when you propose to Personal Capital was a propose to raise a Democratic party and leave all the Democratic party out. And if you leave out the rebels of the South and the Copperheads of the North, the rotunds of the Capital will hold them all three times over. you do not vote with the leyal party you are obliged to vote to bring that disloyal party back into power, and I am opposed to all parties and to all measures that are cal culated to bring about such an end. [Ap-

I have selected here two extracts from the representatives of that party. One is from the New York News and the other from the Mobile Register, the fairest exponents of the public sentiment of the re-bellious portions of the South. Of the New York News a gentleman from the vicinity of Calpepper. Va., told me recently there are three hundred copies of that paper, published by Ben. Wood, that come to per, published by Ben. Wood, that come to

Georgia. They know better than to trust the honor of their dead and the interests of the living to such as he Men do not trust those who have been false to them in the hour of danger and darkness. The Southern people never will, never can, confide in those who, born among them, or living in their midst during the dark and stormy days of their grand struggle, prayed, or sighed, at least, for the success of the fee, and for the ruin and devastation of the houses and temples and fields of the South. and for that fearful oppression beneath which people are now staggering and groan-

I hope Mr. Johnson is not in favor of hat party. I do not charge him with it. I until I know with absolute certainty what he proposes to do in the end. I think his ever I find that he is in favor of restoring that party to power, I am prepared to take my position against him, and against all h him. But they would no more tough him than they would me, and they would not touch me with a hundred-foot pele, —

"We respectfully but very emphatically decline the congratulations and compliments of the Livingston Messenger. To accept them as merited would be unjust to truth and dishonor to us. We know of nothing more contemptible than for a citizen of an invaded country to desert it, and severing all the sacred ties of home, kindred and soil. to side with its enemies. To have been a Union man at the South while the war flamed from the swords and brands of Union roops at our very hearthstones, was to have been an insensate brute, without a snark of the soul or due throb of the pulse of a man. The tamest of animals will fight for their lairs and nests and young, and the man who does not is essentially a traitor to the noblest instincts of human nature, whatever he may be theoretically to any form of human government. We scorn the insinuation that the heroic men who fought on the Southern side in the late war were traitors. The father of lies never uttered a baser lie. If they were, we share their guilt. Thank God we have no part of the guilt of those who, while the war raged, were traitors to their hearths, neighbors, countrymen and States.

That is the feeling that pervades the entire party of the South, and Mr. Johnson has no more chance to get their favor than have. He has more than one serpent now in his hosem. But I will call no names. Qui capil ille fecit."

If they are restored to power they will never pay the rebel debt, because it was made by the men that made the war, and the taxes have to come out of the people who fought the war; and the people who fought the war will never agree to do both to fight and pay the cost. They will never suffer themselves to be taxed to pay the debt that the rich man made for his own benefit. But that is the least of the evils, The question is, whether they would not ndeavor to repudiate the national debt. That I believe they would do if they had

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

the power.

over his head. He continued : You have the power, and I call upon you I am not to abandon those who agree with as a representative of Congress to do your on this great question of the restoration duty, and pass a law that will drive disloy-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

has voluntarily taken any part in this war against the United States. You have passed a law requiring every man who takes his seat in Congress to take a certain eath.— Why not pass a law requiring every State and Federal officer to take an oath like the

I. A. B., do selemply swear that I have not since the 20th day of December, 1860, the date of the ordinance of secession in South Carolina), toluntarily taken up arms against the United States, nor have I advised or encouraged others to do so; that I have not sought or held office under the pended, all go for nothing to restore that party who are alone responsible for all this. [Immense applause.] Get up another party! There can be but two parties in this Union, and one is a loyal party, and the other is a disloyal party. [Great applause.] He who does not vote with the loyal party must vote with the disloyal, and vote to bring the replacement of the United States; nor have bring the replacement of the United States; nor have being the replacement of the United States; nor have being the replacement of the United States; nor have being the replacement of the United States; nor have being the replacement of the United States; nor have being the replacement of the United States; nor have being the replacement of the United States; nor have being the replacement of the United States; nor have being the replacement of the United States; nor have being the replacement of the United States; nor have being the replacement of the United States; nor have being the replacement of the United States; nor have being the replacement of the United States; nor have being the replacement of the replacement of the repealition; that I have not said the rebellion; that I have not said the rebellion; that I have not said, written or done anything designed or of a nature calculated, to alienate the affections or allegation of the properties of the rebellion; that I have not said the rebellion; that I have not said, written or done anything designed or of a nature calculated. The properties of the rebellion is the rebellion and the rebellion is the rebellion and the rebellion is any state in rebellion, with a view in any of any state in rebellion, with a view in any of any state in rebellion, with a view in any of any state in rebellion, with a view in any of any state in rebellion, with a view in any of any state in rebellion, with a view in any of any state in rebellion, with a view in any of any state in rebellion.

> PUNISHMENT OF REBRIES. Why not pass that law? Why, some gentleman says, this would get up a tremendous howlabout State rights. Are you to be scared by the cry of State rights? But they will be asked. what power have you tion to keep one of those men out of the Houses of Congress? The necessity which has arisen from the rebellion. They have deprived thems lyes of these rights, and you have a right to impose what conditions you have a right to impose what conditions you see proper before they shall again participate in the administration of the Government. What did they do with me and all Union men in the Convention of Virginia? In the month of July, 1861, the Virginia

convention passed an ordinance to the following effect : That any citizen of Virginia holding office under the Government of the United States after the 31st of July, 1861, should be for-ever banished from the State and be deglared an alies enemy. Also, that any citizen of Virginia hereafter undertaking to represent the State of Virginia in the Congress of the United States, should, is addition to the

above penalties, be considered guilty of trea-son and his property be liable to configuration. A provision was inserted exempting from the pagalities of the not all efficiers of the United States or of the Confederate States that Court House by every mail. That is a fair sample of its circulation throughout the South.

The Naw York News, speaking of Joshus Hill, says: "Never can be represent there, and substitute the power of transpling me into the carth? That was the ordinance of the Constitution of the c

or elsewhere, the brave and gallant men of vention. If I was an alien to that Government because I was loyal to the Constitution of my country, why are they not allens for being disloyal? (Immense applause.) And why, when you prenounce them cliens, and fix conditions upon which they shall come into power, why shall they complain? You have the same power to do that that you have to keep them out at all from Congress. You have the power to carry it by a two thirds I want to make a remark in regard to that utterance of Mr. Johnson when he

said these men were guilty of treason. He told the truth when he said that. (Laughter.) I say there is no man among them that does not know that he committed treado not mean to quarrel with Mr. Johnson houestly, fairly and squarely believes that he was authorized to go into the rebellion against the United States under the Conco operation with the Union element of the stitution of the United States; and I will country is of too much importance for us give the proof of it. If they thought they all to drive him away from us. But when were justified by the Coastitution, sed that they could maintain themselves before the Congress of this sountry, why did they so up to Washington with trembling limbs, with 'onted breath and whispering hum-bleness," and ask for pardon for conform-ing to the Constitution of the United States? (Laughter.) They would not support me for a constableship. (Laughter.) The extract from the Mobile Register reads: conformity with the Constitution of the United States, which of them would have so debased himself as to sak to be pardoned for obeying the Constitution? The very fact that they do ask for parden is an acknowledgement that they did what they had no right to do. Is there any one of them that has not asked for pardon, and by asking for pardon acknowledged their guilt? I believe Wise, the upwise Henry A. (laughter) has refused to ask for a pardon, and is traveling over the country like Faddy at Donnobrook Fair, begging for God's sake that some one will tread on the tail of his coat. (Great laughter.) He wants to make a martyr of himself. I suppose the reason they do not take Wise is because they know he would be acquitted on the ground of lunacy.-(Laughter.)

I have said to you all that I think the time and the occasion and the circumstances justify or render necessary. I have given you my views of political matters and of the political condition of the country at some length. You have listened to me with marked attention, from which I may flatter my-self that I have made some impression upon you as to the true condition of the country.
(Applause,) We will go to the polls, and we will take care to see that, so far as our votes can control it, no man enters the publie councils of the nation or of any State of this Union, who is not thoroughly and un-(Immense applause.)

THE Zanesville Courier says it once heard Gen. W. T. Sherman explain how it happened he never voted but once for Presi-

"I'll tell von why," said the General, "I never voted but once, and then I disfranchis

Such looks of wonder and incredulity as this produced may be imagined, but the General paying no attention thereto, pro-

"I never voted for a President but once in my life, and that was for Duchanan, and I am satisfied that my person who was d—d fool enough to do that, has not sense enough Mr. Botts complained that Congress and to exercise the elective franchise. I dis-be President were pulling different ways, franchised myself, and consequently shall

> THE lady who "does" the Washington correspondence of the New York Independent is at present engaged in painting p n pictures of the Senate. Here is what she says of one of the members :

"The Senate claims but one young man. Gov. Sprague, and nature de-signed him for a dry-goods clork. Circums, atmoss and inherited wealth have made him a Senator, after having first made him a Governor, and then a Gaperal, before he

DON'T take too much interest in the affairs of your neighbors. Six per cent.